

FOURTEEN SOLDIERS  
ARE GIVEN BY  
WAR DEPARTMENT

Were Discharged Without Honor  
From Twenty-fifth Infantry For  
Brownsville Rioting

THEY RECEIVE FULL  
PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Government Finds Men Restored  
Were Not Entitled To Punish-  
ment They Received

Advice just received in Honolulu from the war department in Washington, in connection with an inquiry regarding the aftermath of the Brownsville (Texas) affair of August, 1906, show that fourteen of the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, now stationed at Schofield Barracks, summarily discharged without honor by President Theodore Roosevelt, have been restored to the service and have received full pay and allowances for the period they were out.

The Brownsville affair took place August 16 and 17, 1906, and immediately after a military investigation President Roosevelt ordered the discharge without honor of those companies whose men participated in the raid on Brownsville. A congressional investigation, which lasted more than a year, followed, and the final action was the passage of a resolution directing the President to appoint a board of army officers with authority to permit the re-enlistment of such of the discharged soldiers as were found qualified for re-enlistment, such men to be given pay and allowances from the date of their discharge as if honorably discharged and immediately reinstated.

## Large Amounts Are Paid

Under this resolution the colored soldiers who have been re-enlisted in the service and the amounts paid each are as follows: James A. Coltrane (corporal), \$2092.37; Edward L. Daniels (corporal), \$2065.45; Edward Warfield (private), \$1700.18; Lewis J. Baker, Jr., \$1790.30; Henry W. Arvin (private), \$2040.55; Calvin Smith (private), \$1289.75; John Smith (private), \$1198.20; Robert Williams (cook), \$2419.65; Walter Washington (corporal), \$1568.16; Elias Gast (private), \$2015.87; John A. Jackson (private), \$2016.95; Samuel E. Scott (private), \$1700.18; William Van Hook (private), \$1938.97.

Commenting editorially on the restoration of these soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, The Sun (New York) says: "The discharge without honor of several companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a colored regiment, for complicity in the Brownsville raid in the summer of 1906 has proved a blessing in disguise to fourteen of the disgraced soldiers. They are serving again with the colors, and each man must regard himself as a Crusader, if he has not already dissipated the bounty bestowed upon him by a just government. [Enlisted men are generally impudent, and the most impudent of all are the soldiers of the colored regiments, who are born gamblers. Imagine, then, the attitude of the fourteen lucky soldiers of the regiment under a cloud when they found themselves back in the ranks with arrears of pay ranging in amount from \$1289.75 to \$2419.65, the last sum falling into the lap of Private Robert Williams, a troop cook.]

## Truth Never Will Be Known

"The truth about the Brownsville raid will never be known, although there were two investigations, one by a military court and another by congress, the latter dragging on for more than a year. It was after the first investigation that the battalion was summarily discharged, although most of the men who suffered could have had no hand in 'shooting up' Brownsville. Some of them knew nothing about it, and others stoned by the press. The sum of soldiers actually guilty of the atrocity must have been small. "Congress came at last to the relief of the helpless innocent by adopting a resolution directing the President to appoint a board of army officers to make what was practically a third investigation. They were authorized to receive and pass upon applications by the discharged soldiers for re-enlistment with back pay and allowances. Some of the highest officers in the army were on the board and they went over the old evidence and listened to the pleas of the applicants, several of whom had been witnesses in the military and congressional inquiries. These officers were convinced that fourteen of the soldiers had nothing to do with the notorious raid, neither as principals or as accessories.

## Dishonor Struck From Record

"And so their dishonorable discharge was struck from the record, and they resumed their rank and places in the army as if the intervening years of stigma had been wiped out. But each now had a bank account, if he were thrifty. Three corporals, ten privates and a cook rejoined the old Twenty-fifth. Some of the innocent are dead; others, no doubt, are still recorded as discharged without honor, being too ignorant to avail themselves of the chance of vindication. We trust that none of the guilty is in the honor and back pay list.

"It is a gratification to know that by this act of reinstatement justice has been done in some worthy cause, and that in effect the proscriptive action that caused the innocent to suffer ignominiously with the guilty stands condemned as irrational and unjust."

TRADE CONDITIONS  
REMAIN VERY SLOW

No New Developments in Sugar  
Market To the End  
of June

According to Willett & Gray sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending June 29 were 40,000 bags Porto Rico and 75,000 Cubas. Cuban receipts 27,096 tons, against 19,742 tons last week, 22,000 tons last year and 31,000 tons in 1914. Exports, 50,809 tons; Stock, 681,828 tons, against last year 681,000 tons. Centrals grinding 17, against 20 last week, 20 last year and 11 in 1914. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of \$12,335 tons, against 1,003,067 tons last week and 2,160,042 tons last year, a decrease of 227,507 tons from last year.

No Buying Yet. The price improvement was due to support by operators and to some extent by refiners. There has been no general buying movement, and for this reason it is difficult at the present time to maintain any advance established. The lack of any general buying movement in raws is due to the small local demand for refined.

Cuban receipts for the week of 27,098 tons are small, as is to be expected towards the close of the crop, although they are slightly larger than those of last week. Export continue of good size at 50,809 tons total, of which the fairly liberal quantity of 53,226 tons are for the United States Atlantic ports, with 5943 tons to New Orleans, 2529 tons to Galveston and 29,111 tons to Europe.

Cuban Stocks Small. Stocks in the island continue their decline and now stand at 681,828 tons. Visible production is 2,814,208 tons to June 24, against 2,316,713 tons and 2,382,223 tons to corresponding dates for the two preceding years. It will be noted the estimated balance of supply is nearly 100,000 tons less than last year at this time, the figures comparing 807,620 tons, against 956,964 tons. After July last year there were shipped 158,000 tons to Europe, and as fully this amount will be shipped this year, and from a smaller balance of supply, it would indicate a firm market for the United States balance of crop, all of which will be needed by the United States refiners. Seventeen Centrals are grinding, against twenty a year ago. Weather continues to be reported favorable for the growing crop. Porto Rico reports rainfall during the first half of June as only about half of the normal, although temperatures are high.

## British Control After the War

United Kingdom reports continue to show an unabated demand, while the supplies do not arrive freely enough to satisfy the trade. Reports from London show that it is evidently the British government's intention to continue the royal commission in charge of the sugar situation for a considerable time, covering the period of uncertainty and wide fluctuation in prices that are likely to ensue following the cessation of hostilities or the declaration of peace in Europe, whenever that stage is reached. No one at the present time is even able to predict approximately when the war will be over. In Russia the area that is expected to be planted to beets this year is over eighteen per cent smaller than last year's area. The reason given is that the areas affected are located near the prevailing military operations. Shortage of labor is another reason for the decrease. As it is, there is a shortage of sugar in Russia, which will be felt all the more so if the supply to the civilian population is curtailed to allow sufficient sugar for the armies in the field.

## Consumption Small

The demand for refined is very light at the 7.50c basis, and even withdrawals are not up to expectations. No export business of volume is reported this month, although a rumor was current that Argentina had purchased some 10,120,000 tons. This report lacks confirmation and may possibly have been confused with the report emanating from Europe that some 20,000 tons Cuban raw and American refined sugar had been disposed of to Italy.

In Australia there has been no change in prices since last advice, the federal government having decided to maintain present values until the middle of 1917.

The Australian crop, estimated at 200,000 tons, together with some 40,000 tons from Fiji, will provide for the greater part of our requirements and only leave some further 40,000 tons to be imported from other countries.

Exceptionally favorable weather has prevailed in Fiji, and it is expected that the output will reach 110,000 tons. United States Beet Crop. Based on government weather reports and notes from the press to June 27, 1916:

Temperature changes have been unimportant and the mild weather of last week continues generally in beet sections. The rains of the week in Ohio have continued to retard field work on account of the wet soil. Michigan reports cool weather, but less rain than has been the case recently. In Wisconsin the weather has been more favorable, sunshine having been deficient for some time past.

In Wyoming some rain fell during the week, which in some sections of the state was much needed. The week was fairly favorable for field work in Colorado, although rain is badly needed in some sections. From Utah the beet reports are reported to be in good condition, sunshine having been deficient for some time past.

On the Pacific coast

## Waiahole Water For Oahu Cane

THE Waiahole Water Company was first projected about six years ago for the purpose of bringing waste waters from the windward coast through the mountain and delivering them to the Oahu Sugar Company cane fields. The accompanying illustrations show the first water coming through the ditch at the official opening two months ago, when the great water system had been completed.



Jorgen Jorgensen Contractor. Waiting for Boat to Come Through With First Flow.

NITRATE PRODUCTION  
IS DIMINISHING

Consult Thomas W. Voetter at Antofagasta reports as follows concerning the Chilean nitrate trade: The reported production of nitrate of soda in northern Chile during April, 1916, was 5,337,592 Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds each (541,281,920 pounds), while the amount exported to all countries was 4,913,378 quintals (498,275,600 pounds). The production for the same month in 1915 was 5,964,136 quintals and the exports were 5,264,136 quintals, and for 1914, 5,889,542 quintals produced and 4,444,371 quintals exported.

The price of nitrate increased somewhat during April, being quoted at \$1.80 per quintal at the end of the month, five alongside vessel, for the ordinary 95 per cent nitrate and \$1.86 for the refined, or 96 per cent—1 per cent nitrate. The rise is due to a better demand from the United States.

## Decreased Operations

There is not the same tendency to rush production that was evident during the latter part of 1915. The largest Chilean company has closed one of the old mines operated by it, and a number of other officials will close as soon as the finish producing nitrate already contracted for.

Three officials owned by the Compania Salitrea Alemana and shipping through the port of Talca, have been forced to shut down, as no shipments could be made by them due to lack of sacks. The embargo placed by British authorities tends to prevent German nitrate companies from securing the jute sacks used to ship nitrate.

MORE CUBAS SOLD FOR  
EXPORT F.O.B. LAST WEEK

The New York correspondents of one of the leading sugar houses called as follows in regard to the sugar market during the week ending July 8:

"Sales during the week ending today have been 112,000 bags Porto Rico, 43,000 bags Cubas and 21,000 bags full duty raws, all to refiners.

"The market closed stronger on account of intimations that 50,000 tons have been sold in Cuba for export at 5.05 f. o. b. Cubas are being offered here for July delivery at 6.40, with buyers bidding 6.27. No August delivery Cuban sugars are in the market, even though buyers are bidding 6.40 for them. Buyers are offering 6.14 for Porto Rico without getting any.

"The refined situation is better, and renewed buying is anticipated next week. Only thirteen centrals are grinding in Cuba."

dry weather has continued throughout, and although it was cloudy on one or two days, no rain fell. Now that the weather has turned quite warm the sugar content is improving daily, but rain is needed in many sections.

THE expected flow has been given  
as 39,000,000 gallons per day minimum  
and 120,000,000 gallons maximum,  
with an expected average of ap-  
proximately 40,000,000 gallons. Nearly  
the entire estimated minimum flow will  
be required to supply the new cane  
lands alone, as 1,000,000 gallons daily  
are generally allowed in estimates to  
every 1000 acres of cane. With 3664  
acres of new land actually in cane, 36,  
640,000 gallons of Waiahole water will  
be used daily.

The company is now constructing large reservoirs to store fresh water coming through the tunnel; this will permit of closing down the main tunnel at any time for repairs without endangering the planted cane.

The average daily flow of the Waiahole ditch to date since the water was turned in some time in May has not been as heavy as expected. Unusually dry weather has obtained in the Waiahole and Kahanu districts.

There are eleven miles of tunnels in the Waiahole system, six miles of open ditching and 7151 feet of steel and wooden stave siphons. The cost to date has been \$2,354,302. At the shareholders vote next Monday to increase the capitalization to \$2,500,000 as the directors have recommended there will be about \$140,000 available for completing the storage reservoirs on Kahanu and Honolulu, to hold surplus storm and flood waters.

INTERESTING SUIT  
IN FEDERAL COURT

Suits of great importance to the sugar trade have been instituted in the federal court at Chicago by the American Sugar Refining Company against the Boston Store, a large department store in that city, and several retail grocers.

The American Sugar Refining Company alleges that the Boston Store has been deceiving its customers by advertising H. & E. sugar, and substituting beet sugar in its place. The complaint charges that profits to a large amount have been illegally diverted from the American Company through the methods employed by the Boston Store, and a full accounting is asked for, and the demand made that the Boston Store refund the profits.

This is the first suit that has ever been brought to protect the trade mark of a refined sugar, and it will undoubtedly be of advantage to a concern with a nationally advertised and well known brand to prove a case of fraudulent substitution.

Hamakua Needs Rain. Hamakua managers report the weather during the past week a little too dry. There have been light showers, but a good old fashioned soaking rain would be appreciated.

FORMOSAN INDUSTRY  
STEADILY INCREASING

When Japan took over Formosa in 1895, the island produced 75,000 tons annually of native sugar. This industry has been developed by the Japanese administration until there are now produced in Formosa 350,000 tons annually. Millions of dollars have been invested by the Japanese in sugar mills in the island. Exports of Japanese sugar during the past year were stimulated by war conditions and amounted to considerable. According to the Manchuria Daily News, exports have now been signed for 31,000 tons for Australia, 3000 tons for Hongkong, 15,000 tons for Canada, and 25,000 tons for India, China, Manchuria, and Korea, making the aggregate 74,000 tons for exportation.

The demand in China amounts to about 80,000 tons, of which it is expected that Japan will supply about 30,000 tons. There are a few modern sugar mills in China, and these are very small. The Chinese Government has given special attention to the sugar industry in the south, where large quantities of cane are grown, but of an inferior quality, and where most of the mills are of crude native construction.

## The Waiahole Overdraft

The amount of the Waiahole Water Company's overdraft, which is made the basis for the directors of Oahu Sugar Company asking the shareholders to increase the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, is \$554,302. With the exception of this detail, the gist of the circular letter from the directors to the shareholders was published in these columns last Sunday.

## Fewer Bankruptcies

During the week ending June 22 there were 304 business failures in the United States compared with 376 a year ago. About ninety-one per cent of the total number of concerns failing had \$5,000 capital or less and 7 per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital, according to Bradstreet's.

## SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Mauna Kea is awaiting shipment on Hawaii:

Oahu	11,150
Maui	1,500
Honolulu	2,368
Pepee	4,000
Honolulu	2,800
Bakulu	18,800
Launaloa	11,575
Kauai	9,783
Fukui	6,400
Honolulu	13,982
Honolulu	1,238
Honolulu	18,000
Honolulu	4,200

H. C. & S. CO. OUTPUT  
TO BE 59,000 TONS

Grinding Will End Next Saturday  
With Biggest Crop Ever  
Harvested

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company will finish grinding its 1916 crop next Saturday, Manager F. F. Baldwin stated yesterday. The January estimate was 58,000 tons but the crop this amount. The juices have been poorer this year than last and it has taken three-tenths of a ton of cane more to make a ton of sugar than it did in 1915. If the juices had been as good the crop would have run well over sixty thousand tons.

This is the biggest tonnage ever manufactured by H. C. & S. or any other plantation in Hawaii and it has been harvested in the shortest time. There is normally a period of about two months during which the cane is at its best. If all the cane could be ground during this period, yields would be much heavier without increase in cost of production.

The two big A. & B. plantations on Maui, H. C. & S. Co. and M. A. have come nearer getting their crops off when they are at their best stage of maturity than any other sugar properties in Hawaii. The 1916 crop is a full 2900 tons larger than last year's crop. It has also brought higher prices.

## Sugar Futures

Raw sugar futures on the coffee exchange for the week ending June 28, showed considerable activity, 41,050 tons having been sold. Bid and asked prices at the close on that date were: July 5.31-5.32; August 5.36-5.38; September 5.42-5.44; October 5.48-5.50; November 5.58-5.59; December 5.67-5.68; January 1917, 4.79-4.81; March 4.53-4.55. If traders have correctly interpreted the trend of events, prices will fall below 5 1/2 cents during the next nine months.

## Reduced Estimates

Theo. H. Davies yesterday announced reduction in the estimates of five of their Hilo and Hamakua plantations, amounting all told to about 5600 tons. Waialeale Mill Company, estimated 16,000, will go about 14,000 tons; Launaloa Sugar Company, estimated 11,000, 10,320 tons; Kiiwi Sugar Company, estimated 6000, 5379 tons; Kukaia Plantation Company, estimated 4000, 3167 tons; and Hamakua Mill Company, estimated 8500, 7000 tons. The other Davies plantation estimates will stand without change.

## A Correction

According to Theo. H. Davies & Co., the Maui correspondent who reported that Kaeleka had finished grinding, and that the 1916 crop would be 8000 tons, was very much mistaken. The harvest will not end until the first of August and the crop will not depart very much from the original estimate of 52,000 tons.

CONVINCING CURE  
OF SKIN TORTURE

Slight Red Eruption Grew to be  
Terrible - Sleepless Nights and  
Restless Days Made Life a Burden  
- Was Completely Discouraged.

CUTICURA CURED AFTER  
16 YEARS OF SUFFERING

"For sixteen long years I have been suffering with a bad case of skin disease. While a child I had two sets of the Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills) and after those were gone I was a different man entirely. The Cuticura Remedies certainly did a great deal for me, as it changed my whole career from bad to good. I am now the happiest man that there is at least on true cure for skin diseases. Leonard A. Hewitt, 11 Northrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, 1906."

M. A. CO. ENDS HARVEST  
YIELDS BELOW ESTIMATE

Maui Agricultural finished grinding its 1916 crop of 34,000 tons yesterday, according to E. F. Baldwin. The January estimate was 37,000 tons. Exact finals will not be known until the sugars are dried off, but Alexander Baldwin stated that the total will not exceed 34,000 tons. The extraordinary rains early this year are responsible for the reduced yields. This is 5000 tons less than was harvested last year. Maui Agricultural is the first mill to finish grinding its 1916 crop.

## Buying Resumes At N. Y.

A cablegram received yesterday by one of the sugar houses announced sales at New York affecting the Hawaiian basis of Porto Rico at 6.27 and Cubas at 6.40, which would make yesterday's closing price 6.33. Holders of Cubas have advanced their price to 6.45.

The market has suddenly recovered from its recent depression, and there is more disposition to buy on the part of both operators and refiners. There is a stronger feeling in both the raw and refined sugar markets, this correspondent stated.

LATE INVENTION  
USED IN CUBA

American Has Invented Horse-  
Drawn Cultivator That Re-  
places Hand Labor

An interesting development in the progress of Cuba's principal industry, cane sugar, is the invention and successful operation of a machine for the cultivation of cane, Consul Henry M. Volcott of Havana states in a report dated June 6. The machine and its method of operation is described as follows by its inventor, Mr. Charles W. Henson, an American, who for many years has been actively engaged in the sale and demonstration of American agricultural machinery in Cuba.

The cultivation of sugar cane is a problem which every sugar planter has more or less difficulty in solving, as under the present methods of cultivation a great deal of manual labor is employed.

## Little Cultivation in Cuba.

After the cane is cut, the great amount of cane leaves left on the ground makes it almost impossible to reach the soil with the cultivating apparatus which up to the present has been in use. A number of experiments have been made to "cut" through the leaves, but as the soil is so soft the cutters have no resistance to aid in performing their work, and about the only way the cultivation is performed at present is to remove the cane leaves from one row to the other by hand, and then after the row is cleaned of leaves and trash it is possible to pass with a light five-tooth cultivator, or double-shovel plow down the cane row so as to be able to hold the moisture in the ground and give the leaves an opportunity to decompose, thereby returning to the soil the vegetable matter that is needed by the plant.

This process, as can readily be seen, necessitates a large amount of hand labor, and as this same labor is needed for harvesting the cane, the cultivation is nearly always postponed until after the grinding season is over, thus leaving the fields neglected from the first of January until the last of May.

After several years of experimental work, a successful instrument has been invented and related in general to improvements in agricultural machinery, and especially develops a new phase of the apparatus known as "cultivator," as, in addition to being in itself an apparatus in one part a cultivator, it possesses the advantage that co-jointly in the same operation, using mechanical means and no manual labor, it cleans and rakes the ground, leaving it exposed to the five-tooth cultivator which is attached to the rear of the machine. This machine possesses the additional advantage of being able to cover the various rows that have been already cultivated with the leaves and trash it collects as it goes along, without conflicting in any way with the actual work of the cultivator in the rear.

## Two Mules and a Man.

This new invention has solved the problem of cane cultivation to the extent that it is now possible, with two mules and one laborer, to clean the furrows of cane leaves, cultivate the furrows, and cover the adjoining furrows with the collected leaves, all at the rate of six acres per day.

The cultivator is now working on several plantations in Cuba, and has thoroughly demonstrated its many advantages and general utility.

METAL AND MACHINERY  
PRICES ARE EASIER

New York advices, of June 29 from the steel and machinery supply houses are that all metals are sagging in price. Copper has dropped three cents since the middle of June. Zinc is much lower, selling at 17 cents as against 24 cents three months ago. Sheet steel has dropped as a 10s, bars 81, and plates are much lower. The general tone of the market is easier.

The cultivator is now working on several plantations in Cuba, and has thoroughly demonstrated its many advantages and general utility.

Patents have been granted in Cuba, and United States patents are pending. Reports received from those who are using the machine indicate that its operation has been successful, and the claims of its inventor justified.

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